The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Wednesday, November, 28, 1759. [Num. 5915]

From the London Papers, November 22.

Extract of a Letter from Geneva, dated Nov. 6.

"TWO days after the news arrived here of the taking of Quebec, Monsr de Voltaire gave a grand entertainment at his house in the country. In the evening, the company retired into a noble gallery, at the end of which was erected an elegant theatre, and a new piece, called *Le Patriot Insulaire*, was performed, in which all the genius and fire of that celebrated poet were exhausted in favour of the cause of liberty. M. de Voltaire himself appeared in the principal character, and drew tears from the whole audience. The scenes were decorated with emblems of liberty, and over the stage was this inscription in Latin and English.

LIBERTATI. QUIETI.
MUSIS. SACRUM.
SP. OF. THE F.

"The English line means, *spite of the French.* The meaning of the whole inscription is, that M. de Voltaire *now* in a free country enjoys that liberty and tranquillity *in spite of the French*, which that tyrannical and turbulent nation had always refused him. After the play, the windows of the gallery flew open, and presented a spacious court finely illuminated and adorned with savage trophies. In the middle of the court, a magnificent fitework was played off, accompanied with martial musick; the Star of St. George shooting forth innumerable rockets, and underneath, a lively representation, by girandoles of the Cataracts in Canada."

Geneva, Nov. 6. The Chevalier de Chauveline, the French Ambassador at the Sardinian Court, arrived here on the 2d, returning to Turin, to execute a very interesting commission. Desirous to spare our Republick all extraordinary expences, and the fatigue of ceremony, he kept a kind of incognito. He lodged with M. de Voltaire, who regaled him in the most magnificent and entertaining manner. That celebrated writer kept open table, to which all persons of distinction in this town were particularly invited, and there were every day a ball and fire-works. M. de Voltaire, who has built a pretty theatre at one of the three seats he has purchased in our neighbourhood, entertained our Magistrates two days with a play. The first day *Tancred* was represented, a new piece of Voltaire's, which he is going to send to Paris; and the second day *Merope* was played. Though the Ambassador required no ceremonial, he was complimented by two Lords in the name of our town council, and every day we sent him a trout from our lake, the least of which weighed 20 pounds.

LONDON.

"A letter from Berlin of the 9th inst. says, it should seem that affairs in Saxony are going to assume a new face. Marshal Daun, whose plan of operations is disconcerted by the check given to the Duke d'Aremberg, and by the march of the greatest part of the King of Prussia's army to that Electorate, has fallen back towards Dresden, in order to retire into the camp of Pirna: but we are well informed, that the King and Prince Henry will do their utmost to keep him from that place, that they may be less annoyed in besieging Dresden. A few days will inform us of great events; in as much as we are assured that General Fouquet is on his march with 20,000 men towards Bohemia, to carry off the provisions and magazines which are there in great abundance. We are highly pleased with the retreat of the Russians, not only because it enables the King to give a new face to affairs; but on account of the frightful ravages of the Cossacs, who have first plundered, and afterwards set fire to many villages: so that the sight of the country would melt any heart."

An Austrian officer, in the Russian army, writes as follows: "I found their army, particularly, the foot, in good condition, but ill officered. The officers mind only their private interest. All their foot are cloathed in green turned up with red, without any difference between the regiments. It is but too true that the Cossacs and Calmucs make the greatest devastation. They spare not even the Roman-catholic churches. One reason why they are not punished is, that they supply the tables of the Generals. Gen. Soltikoffe is a man advanced in years, and has always a tobacco pipe three yards long in his mouth."

Letters from Magdebourg of the 10th instant, import, that all the French prisoners who were confined at that place, consisting of 228 officers, and a great number of private men, have been ransomed, and were sent to Hanau, and that the cartel between the Russians and Prussians was regulated and settled, pursuant to which, a great number of Russian prisoners were sent to Buttow, to be convoyed from thence to Koningsberg.

A letter in the Brussels Gazette from Versailles dated, Nov. 2, says, 'The design against Great 'Britain seems to be the great object of the Ministry. It is certain that Thurot's expedition enters into this plan. The dispositions for supporting the alarm he has given the English, are 'continued in our ports with double vivacity. It is thought that the armament at Vannes will be ready by the 20th of this month. 'Half of the warlike stores is already put on 'board. The 18,000 men that make part of this 'embarkation, can go on board in 48 hours. 'The enterprize is great, and has required great 'efforts.'

By the French King's regulations for bringing the plate to the mint, the owners of it are to be allowed for the duty on it; and for that end all plate without solder, with the Paris mark, is to be received at 56 livres the mark; plate with solder, and with the Paris mark, at 55 liv. 3 sols 6 den. and all plate with or without solder, with the mark of the country towns at 54 livres 7 sols. The owners are to receive one fourth of the value of it in ready money, and bills bearing interest after the rate of five per cent. for the other three fourths, which will be taken as ready money in all payments to publick loans, and will be paid off preferably to all other debts, the first year after a peace is concluded. The Archbishop and the Chapter of Paris, the Jesuits, the Monasteries and Convents, of both sexes, prompted by the example of the King and Royal Family, have sent all their plate, except their church plate. The noblesse and people are likewise sending in all theirs. Even the Capuchins carried in their burrettes, or small vessels for holding the wine and water used in the sacrifice of the Mass: but they were not accepted; nor is any plate accepted, belonging to the four Mendicant orders. The King however, expressed his satisfaction with their zeal, which, it was said, ought to be a pattern to other Religious, who roll in wealth; and who may possibly, in the issue, be asked for an account of their riches, as may also some rich Misers and Financiers who make a God of their gold. A great number of workmen are employed in coining the new money, of which the Louis'd'or is to be of 24 livres; the Ecu or crown of 9, and the other species in proportion. This new coin is not to be issued till the beginning of next year: meanwhile the money now current is to continue on the present footing till a limited time. Actions are fallen to 1000.

When his Catholic Majesty declared Prince Ferdinand King of the Two Sicilies, on putting on the sword, he said to him, "Louis XIV. King "of France, made a present of this sword to "Philip V. your grandfather and my father. "He gave it to me; and I now present it to "you, that you may employ it in defence of "your subjects and religion." The Monarch afterwards embraced the young King, and exhorted him *to love God, Justice, and his People.* All the Grandees of the kingdom and the chiefs of all the Tribunals assisted at the ceremony; but not one of the foreign ministers was present.

We hear from Rotterdam, that Captain Graystock's ship, one of the London traders, lying alongside a Dutch man of war in that harbour, some words happened between his crew and the man of war whilst Captain Graystock was on shore; and the Captain of the man of war sent his boat on board Captain Graystock, and took away one of his men, which Captain Graystock being informed of, immediately went on board the Dutch man of war, and demanded the return of his man, and satisfaction for the insult; but instead of doing it, he struck Captain Graystock, and said that was the treatment every Englishman deserved from a Dutchman. Upon which Captain Graystock went to the Hague, and presented a memorial to Mr. Yorke, which was by him laid before the States, and they ordered the Dutch Captain to return the man, and make Captain Graystock every submission he required, except kneeling.

Extract of a private letter from Quebec, Oct. 10.

"I shall not trouble you with the history of the reduction of this place; that already must have appeared in the publick papers. One circumstance, however, I cannot help taking notice of, that in this acquisition, so important to the nation, and so much to the honour of those employed, the loss on our side, in point of numbers, is so trifling, as scarce to deserve a name. The number killed is very inconsiderable, and very few of our wounded officers and soldiers die of their wounds. On the other hand, the loss of the enemy is very considerable, and indeed irreparable, if we consider, that in the engagement they lost almost all their officers, and almost every man that durst fight; and to add to their misfortune, their wounded die very fast, as their wounds were mostly given very near, or in the pursuit.

"'Tis impossible to describe the ruinous condition of this place, or the miserable situation of the inhabitants. Whole streets of fine stone houses are burnt down by our carcasses; others beat down by our bombs or shells; their fine churches and monasteries are entirely destroyed, and even the dead in the church-yards raised before their time by our bombs: In short, nothing but scenes of horror are to be seen every where. It is impossible to behold the misery of the poor people without feeling for them. Even the soldiers have forgot the barbarity of the Canadians, and generously supply the poor inhabitants with what they can spare.

"The remainder of the French and Canadian army are still in the field, about 18 miles off, under the command of M. de Vaudreuil, the late Governor, and M. de Bougainville, Brigadier-general. This last was in town yesterday, to propose, as is imagined, some terms of surrender, a measure they soon must be obliged to come into, if we can credit deserters, numbers of whom come in every day, and all agree, that in their present situation, cold and famine must soon disperse them. What becomes of them, if they don't surrender, God knows, as their crops are mostly destroyed, and upwards of 3000 of their houses, upon the river side, burnt down.

"We have now here an army of 5000 men, not an invalid amongst them, as all the sick and wounded are to be sent to New-York or Boston. We have ten months provision: so we have nothing to fear from the French. Fresh provisions, however, are very scarce; and soon, I am afraid, we'll have none at all. What we have is mutton, about one shilling and three-pence per pound; and nothing is reasonable but port wine, which sells at about 8l. the quarter-cask. Tallow candles are at one shilling each; and as most of the chimneys are beat down, the greatest part of us, at least for some time must want both fire and candle. We are, however, close employed in making what remains of the houses as commodious as possible, and will continue as long as the season will permit.

"General Murray is to command the troops left at Quebeck, and the Hon. Capt. Maitland is appointed Adjutant-general."

The following is a list of the French and English fleets lately in the West-Indies, by which it will appear, that, as our fleets were divided, the enemy had the superiority.

FRENCH Fleet at Cape Francois.

guns.		guns.	
74	Defenseur, M. Bompart	64	Vaillant
74	Hector	64	Proteus
74	Courageux	50	Amphion
74	Diademe		Four frigates.
64	Sage		

ENGLISH at Jamaica.

90	Marlborough, Ad. Cotes	60	Eagle, Hobbes
64	Edinburgh, Langdon	50	Harwich, Marsh
60	Dreadnought, Suckling	30	Assistance, Weller

The Assistance was to sail with a convoy for England, Oct. 15.

At Antigua; sold by the Booksellers in Edinburgh and Aberdeen; Wasseller in Montrose; James Boyd in Dundee; John Bisset Banks in Stirling; Ebenezer Millan M'Lachlan in Dumfries; Ayr; James Meuros in Kilmarnock; Weir in Paisly; and Charles

68	Buckingham, Co. Moor	In Nor
66	Lancaster, Man	
64	Berwick, Harman	
74	Shrewsbury	
70	Northumberland	
70	Vanguard	
70	Prince of Orange	
66	Orford	
64	Bedford	

Some of these are c

No mails this poſt.

From the London Gazette, Oct. 23.

The humble Addreſs of the Miniſters and Elders of the Provincial Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, at Edinburgh, in Synod, aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE the Miniſters and Elders of the provincial Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, aſſembled at Edinburgh beg leave to congratulate your Majeſty on that rapid and uninterrupted ſucceſs, with which the Almighty has been graciouſly pleaſed to bleſs the arms of Great Britain.

In every quarter of the world, your Majeſty's fleets and armies have been victorious; and the fields of Minden and Quebec have broke the power and humbled the pride of France.

We obſerve, with the moſt ſincere pleaſure, that the great events of this year have not been owing to a ſuperior and overbearing force; but, under God, to that ſpirit of enterprize, which animates your Majeſty's counſels, and to the skill, vigour and courage with which the plans of enterpriſe have been executed.

Permit us, moſt gracious Sovereign, here to mix condolance with our congratulation, and to lament the loſs, which both Prince and People ſuffered, by the fall of that illuſtrious leader of your armies, who expired in the arms of victory; and, dying for his country, poſſeſſed, in his laſt moments, every circumſtance of deſert and glory that can adorn the fate of mortal man.

We think ourſelves called upon by the preſent occaſion, to congratulate your Majeſty on the happy domeſtick conſequences of a late meaſure of government, the employing the inhabitants of the north in the publick ſervice. We can aſſure your Majeſty, with the greateſt truth, that this well placed confidence has killed the root of diſaffection in that part of the kingdom, and united to your Majeſty, and to your Royal Houſe, thoſe hearts, which blind and ancient prejudice had eſtranged from b th.

We offer conſtant prayers and give thanks to God, for the encreaſing proſperity of your Majeſty's reign. Never did your ſubjects entertain more juſt and grateful ſentiments of your Majeſty's government No diſcontent is known, no murmurs are heard, except the murmurs of zeal and loyalty, in the breaſts of the moſt faithful. Impatient, while invaſion is threatned, of their own defenceleſs condition, and moſt deſirous of being furniſhed with, and trained to arms, that they may be enabled, (if opportunity preſents) to give the nobleſt proofs of their attachment to your Majeſty's perſon, and to the conſtitution and government of their country.

Signed in name, in preſence, and by appointment of the provincial ſynod of Lothian and Tweeddale, by

DANIEL MACQUEEN, Moderator.

Edinburgh, Nov. 13. 1759.

From the London Papers, November 24.

Berlin, Nov. 12. We are informed by private letters received this day from Dreſden, that Marſhal Daun had changed the ſituation of his army, which, at the departure of the poſt, was encamped near two German miles on the other ſide of that city towards Bohemia.

Hague, Nov. 19. By authentic advices from Gieſſen, Marſhal Broglio, upon his arrival at, and reviewing the French army, publickly expreſſed the greateſt concern at the wretched condition in which he found the troops in general. Not only the men, but the horſes alſo, have ſuffered the greateſt hardſhips imaginable throng the inclemency of the weather. Great numbers of the latter have died within this fortnight paſt, and there are greater numbers ſtill unfit for ſervice. It was expected the trenches would be opened before Munſter in a very few days.

A M E R I C A.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1759.

" It is now near a month ſince the army has been employed in erecting a moſt formidable fortification, ſuch a one as will, to lateſt poſterity, ſecure the Britiſh empire on the Ohio. There is no need to enumerate the abilities of the chief engineer, nor the ſpirits ſhewn by the troops, in executing this important taſk; the fort will ſoon be a laſting monument of both. Upon the General's arrival, about 400 Indians, different nations, came to confirm the peace with the Engliſh, particularly the Tawas and Wyandotts, who [illegible]ir; theſe confeſſed the [illegible]nto by the perfidy of [illegible]deepeſt contrition for [illegible]miſed not only to re[illegible]ſh, but to aſſiſt us in [illegible]my, whenever we [illegible]And all the nations [illegible]h the Engliſh, ſaid, [illegible]riſoners they had in their hands to the General, at a grand meeting that is to be held in about three weeks. And as ſoon as the congreſs was ended, the head of each nation, preſented the calamut of peace to the General, and ſhewed every other token of ſincerity that could be expected, which their ſurrender of the priſoners will confirm. In this, as in every other thing that can ſecure the laſting peace and happineſs of theſe colonies, the General is indefatigable."

Extract of a letter from Crown Point, Oct. 7.

" The men in general work very hard at this fort, and, which is moſt pleaſing, keep their health extraordinary well, conſidering what they ſuffer. This fort is, or will be the fineſt in America, when finiſhed. I hope it will be finiſhed this year. There are three ſmall forts building, one by the grenadiers, one by the light infantry of the regulars, and the other by Gage's light infantry. Theſe ſmall forts are built upon hills that partly command the large fort; and are now almoſt finiſhed. We are juſt ready to ſet off on the expedition down Lake Champlain; having received orders to hold ourſelves in readineſs at an hour's notice: We have a large reddeau that carries ſix 24 pounders, a large ſloop that carries 18 eight-pounders, a ſnow that carries 12 ſix-pounders, two ſmall reddeaux that carry 2 ſix-pounders, and two 13 inch mortars each, and four row gallies, carrying each one 24 pounder and a hoet. Our battoes are all newly cleaned, and fitted with maſts and ſails, which, I am afraid, will cauſe ſome of them to go to the bottom; eſpecially as this lake is not like Lake George, for the waves in it riſe ſometimes as high almoſt as in the main ocean; and it is ſo wide for 80 miles, that you cannot diſcern the oppoſite ſhore from either ſide. We are this day very buſy in putting our proviſions, cannon, &c. on board: They ſay that ſome of the provincials go with us; whether they will or not, I cannot tell; But the regulars that are to go are as follow, viz. of the Royal Scots 488, Monkton's (or late Forbes's) 379, Inniskilling 354, Royal Highlanders 435, Prideaux's (or late Prideaux's) 377, Montgomery's 540, excluſive of 600 grenadiers, 600 light infantry of the regulars, Gage's light infantry, all the rangers, and ſome few Indians.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Oct. 22.

" A Gentleman who left Crown Point the 11th inſt. came to town laſt Wedneſday in the afternoon, and by him we hear, that General Amherſt went off the ſame day with 4500 men, and a train of artillery, in which were two mortars, in order to penetrate the enemy's country by way of Lake Champlain. The Britiſh naval force on the Lake went down at the time, viz. a brigantine mounting 18 guns, and as many ſwivels; a ſloop mounting 16 guns, and the like number of ſwivels: a large reddeaux, carrying ſix 24 pounders; and ſome ſmall craft, on board of which were two haubitzers. The troops that went off in lake Champlain, conſiſted of 1500 regulars, 1900 light-infantry and rangers, and about 400 of the train of artillery, &c.

" P. S. The Northampton Poſt-rider informs us, that he ſaw three gentlemen at Deerfield that came from Crown Point, by the way of Numb Four, who informed him, that Gen. Amherſt was ſafely landed at St. John's, and intrenched."

L O N D O N.

According to letters from Stockholm the court party grows daily ſtronger and ſtronger. Two of the principal ſenators of the country party have gone over to the court, and are become warmly attached to the Queen, who propoſes to make great uſe of them. Their friends have been labouring for ſome weeks in vain to bring them back.

According to advices from Stockholm the Miniſter of a certain power has remonſtrated vehemently againſt the bringing any French privateers or men of war, either into the Baltick or North ſeas, as it will neceſſarily produce their being followed thither by a Britiſh ſquadron; an event, at this juncture that would not be very pleaſing to the northern powers.

They write from Franckfort that the arrival of the Duke de Broglio in the army had put a ſtop to deſertion among the French, which, whether it was owing to the ſeverity of the Marſhal de Contades, or to other cauſes, was riſen to a great height.

The Count d'Affry will be recalled from his embaſſy in Holland to make the campaign next year, becauſe he can ſerve under the Duke de Broglio, being a younger Lieutenant-general. It is ſtill ſaid that Broglio's head quarters, during the winter, will be at Franckfort; and that the Count de St. Germain with the reſerve will go to Duſſeldorp, in order to be near M. d'Armentieres.

We hear that according to the ſtate of the allied army, which Prince Ferdinand lately ſent over, it amounted to 57,657 effective men, and 5925 ſick; and that diſcretionary orders have been ſent to his ſerene Highneſs either to attack the French, in order to diſlodge them from Gieſſen and Franckfort, or not to attack them, as he ſhould judge proper.

The account of the ſailing of the Breſt fleet (we are informed) was brought by a Dutch cutter ſent in by William M'Gleverty, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Gibraltar, who fell in with the ſaid fleet in the night, and anſwered their ſignals as well as he could, until he got from them; and meeting with the Dutchman he attempted to hire him to bring him advice thereof, but he abſolutely refuſed him; whereupon the Captain put his Lieutenant with 10 men on board the cutter, and ſent her into Falmouth, and went himſelf to give Commodore Duff advice of the French fleet.

We hear that Admiral Saunders has wrote a letter, dated in the chops of the channel, in which he ſays, that as he had heard that the Breſt fleet had ſailed, he hoped he ſhould be pardoned for joining Admiral Hawke without orders.

Orders were this morning delivering to ſome General and ſeveral other officers from the War-office, appointing their different routes and places of rendezvous.

The regular forces in the interior parts of the kingdom are upon their march for or near the ſea coaſts, and are to be ſucceeded by the militia forces of the different counties.

Thurſday morning arrived Admiral Rodney, and three frigates, from Havre, at St Helen's.

The 20,000 l. prize that was drawn laſt Monday was ſold on Thurſday to Samſon Gideon, Eſq; for 16,200 l.

Tranſport veſſels are nearly ready in the river for ſailing, to receive ſome regiments of troops on board. They were deſigned to be immediately embarked for Germany, but advices from that quarter tell us, that there is not an immediate neceſſity of a reinforcement, and that if they arrive in the month of January it will anſwer every end propoſed: the troops are therefore now ready to be embarked on board theſe tranſports, to ſail for Scotland or Ireland, as occaſion may require; for which purpoſe the veſſels are ordered to different and convenient ſtations for receiving the troops with the greater eaſe and expedition.

On Thurſday orders were given out to the officers of the three regiments of foot guards to be ready with their field equipages in an hour's warning

A conſiderable reinforcement will ſail the firſt fair wind to join Commodore Boyes's ſquadron, who are to cruize in three diviſions along the coaſts of Scotland and Ireland, in order more effectually to watch the enemy's motions. An Admiral is, or ſhortly will be appointed on this ſervice.

E D I N B U R G H.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Highland regiment at Quebec. Sept. 20.

" The killed that day (the 13th of September) of our regiment were 14, and the wounded 132, this is a good deal more than our proportion, according to our numbers; but one of the Royal Americans, who had deſerted to the French ſome time before, did us the honour to acquaint the enemy, that if they could beat our regiment, they would carry the day, upon which they doubled their regular forces againſt us, and by which the greater number felt the weight of our claive mores. This may be ſaid to be the firſt regular battle fought in America, and which the French and Canadians will have reaſon to remember for ages to come. Notwithſtanding our ſmall number, nothing will ſatisfy us now but the town."

Philadelphia, Sept. 27. A large brigantine that will carry 22 guns, is launched at Ticonderago, and had got her guns on board, and is almoſt rigged; and our people are going to build another veſſel immediately, which will be finiſhed in 12 or 15 days, and to carry 16 guns.

A ſmall ſloop, and reddoe or floating battery, ſix ſmall reddoes, or prows, with one large piece of cannon in each are ready.

The French force on Lake Champlain conſiſts of five veſſels, one of 16 guns, one of 14, one of 10, and two of 8 guns each, commanded by Captain de la Broitz.

A letter from an officer of Lord John Murray's regiment, dated from Oſwego, Sept. 10. informs, that the army commanded by Gen. Gag, which reduced Niagara, returned from that place to Oſwego, where they were building a large and ſtrong fort, and that they were then preparing for an attack upon Lagalet, which lies up the river St. Laurence, about 90 miles from Oſwego, towards Montreal.

Some private advices from New-York of the 28th of laſt month ſay, that there is an end of

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Gen. Amherſt's operations: for want of being ſupplied in due time, the ſeaſon was too far ſpent to proceed to St. John's fort and Montreal, as intended.

General Amherſt was returned to Crown-Point the 28th of October, not being able to paſs the Lake Champlain, on account of tempeſts and ſtorms; but the French had two armed veſſels deſtroyed a third drove aſhore, and the fourth they were expecting to have a good account of, as our veſſels were not returned.

Parties that had eſcaped from Quebec, formed themſelves into a body, in order to retake that place; but General Murray having timely information, ſent a ſtrong body and diſperſed them; ſo that all things remained quiet by the lateſt accounts.

It is now rumoured the Breſt fleet has got away, and that its deſtination is for Jamaica: but it is thought this is propagated by the dealers in rum, who want to raiſe the price of that commodity.

Letters from Hanover of the 10th inſt. mention, that the loſs they ſuſtained by the ſally from the garriſon of Munſter which was very much exaggerated by the French) was only 15 men killed, and 166 men taken priſoners, moſtly of Gen. Marſhal's regiment, likewiſe one cannon, 84 new uniforms, and 257 muskets; and the Hanoverians took two French drummers, and 15 privare men priſoners of war.

Letters from Vienna of the 3d inſt. import, that a perſon of character arrived there that day from Paris, and held ſeveral conferences with the Miniſtry, jointly with the Ambaſſador of Ruſſia, after which he ſet out for Petersbourg: theſe diſpatches are conjectured to be for an accommodation, and preliminary articles for a general peace between the contending parties. It is added, that they had a certain account that the Ruſſians were actually going into winter quarters in Poland.

They write from Konigsberg, that on the 27th paſt, Lieut. Gen. Korff ſet out from thence for Marienwerder to ſettle, and make diſpoſitions along the banks of the Viſtula, for winter-quarters for the Ruſſian army.

By this night's poſt we have the following prizes drawn on Friday and Saturday laſt.

Friday.						Saturday.					
19914	l. 50	31370	l. 50	31877	l. 50	60060	50	23921	50
32883	50	60060	50	23921	50	22333	50	57431	50
58920	50	Saturday.		41345	50	31588	50	50780	50
47452	50	22333	50	57431	50	51738	50	9599	50
20834	50	31588	50	50780	50	89270	50	64431	500
54384	100	51738	50	9599	50	56217	100	17842	50
45877	100	89270	50	64431	500	47266	1000	53860	50
62911	50	56217	100	17842	50	24090	100	19733	50
13811	50	47266	1000	53860	50	30720	50	33904	100
43792	50	24090	100	19733	50	25784	50	8439	50
39831	100	30720	50	33904	100	52969	100	27069	50
18914	100	25784	50	8439	50	65588	50	23757	100
38935	50	52969	100	27069	50				
11486	50	65588	50	23757	100				

Friday was drawn 241 prizes of 20 l. each.
Saturday was drawn 277 prizes of 20 l. each.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 14 s.

By a private letter from London, we learn, that the principal inhabitants of Spittle fields, in the pariſh of Middleſex, and others, have preſented to the Houſe of Commons petitions, taking notice that ſeveral acts had paſſed for prohibiting the making of low wines and ſpirits from wheat, barley, &c. and repreſenting the many advantages they alledge have riſen to the manufacturers, and others in this Kingdom, from the ſaid prohibition; and the great utility which a further prohibition will be of; and therefore praying the houſe to continue the prohibition of diſtilling low Wines and ſpirits as deſcribed in the above acts, under ſuch regulations as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet. Which petitions were ordered to be referred to the committee of the whole houſe, who are to take into conſideration the ſaid acts of laſt ſeſſion of parliament. The houſe is to proceed upon the ſaid act upon Friday the 5th December.

They write from London, that his Majeſty, upon an addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, has acquainted them that he will give directions that a monument be erected in Weſtminſter Abbey to the memory of the ever lamented Chief of his land-forces in the expedition againſt Quebeck, Major General Wolfe, who, ſurmounting by ability and valour, all obſtacles of art and nature, was ſlain, in the moment of victory, at the head of his conquering troops, in the battle againſt the French army near Quebeck, fighting for the capital of Canada.

By the ſame letter we learn, that the Houſe of Commons have ordered the Thanks of that houſe to be given to the Admirals and Generals employed in the glorious and ſucceſsful expedition againſt Quebec, and that Mr. Speaker communicate the ſame to the ſaid Admirals and Generals.

We are adviſed from Greenock, that the Jeſſie, Porter, from Boſton, is arrived at Antigua; the Cæſar, from Jamaica, at Boſton; the Rebecca, Dickie, from Clyde, at Belfaſt, the Glendoick, Campbell, from the Cape de Verd iſlands; the Brown, Buchanan, from Boſton, and the Dolly, Moriſon, from Clyde, at Cape de Fear, North Carolina: That the Boyd, Lindſay, for South Carolina, and the Achilles, Graham, for Cork and St. Chriſtopher's, are both ſailed for Greenock: and, that the Dutcheſs of Douglas, Campbell, from Virginia for Antigua, is taken and carried into Martinico.

They write from Hamilton, that as Mr. John Mutter of Spittal was returning to his houſe, late in the night of the 16th, he miſſed his way, and his horſe went over a precipice, where he was found dead next morning.

On Tueſday laſt two companies of Lord Charles Manners's regiment, quartered at Glaſgow, marched for Greenock; and two companies for Paiſley.

Laſt Tueſday afternoon all the dwelling houſes, work houſes, and lofts belonging to the great tanwork, below Anderſton, were burnt to the ground by a violent fire, occaſioned by burning a quantity of timber-ſhavings in a vent, in order to clean it after ſweeping: a barn and ſome victual were alſo deſtroyed.

The Garland, Captain Smith, which was drove aſhore at Ibris, as mentioned in our laſt, has been got off with very little damage.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Provoſt of this city received ſome diſpatches from the North; in conſequence of which, two expreſſes were immediately ſent off to London, and another to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The gentlemen, who undertook to receive and apply what ſhould be ſent to them, for cloathing the French priſoners in the caſtle of Edinburgh, have now the pleaſure to inform the publick, that as what has been received, it is hoped, will be ſufficient to anſwer their moſt preſſing neceſſities, they are reſolved to receive no more contributions at preſent on that account.

As it was impoſſible for them to give publick notice of their having received all the ſums of money, &c. that were ſent to them, either from the country, or unknown perſons in town, every body may now have the opportunity of looking into the accounts of what was received, and thereby ſatisfying themſelves, whether, what they intended to give, came actually to hand.

A particular account of the application of theſe charitable contributions, ſhall, in due time, be laid before the world.

Leith, Nov. 28. Arrrived here, the Betſy of Borrowſtounneſs (being the laſt of the trade from London) Ayres, with bale and other merchant goods; and the Robert and Ann of Limekillns, Clerk, with grain. Sailed the Iſobel of Leith, Watt, for Aberdeen, with wooll, tow, leather, &c. and the Leith and Lerwick Pacquet, Cadel, for Lerwick, with ſundry kinds of merchant goods.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Nov. 23.

	Beſt.		Second.		Third.	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
Wheat	8	12	8	8	8	0
Bear	6	12	6	6	6	0
Oats	5	0	4	10	4	4
Peaſe	3	12	3	6	3	0

High Water at Leith

Moon's Age.	Moon Sets.		Morn.		Even.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Friday 11	2 Morn.	27	10	29	10	58
Saturday 12	3	38	11	28	11	57

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AS WILLIAM LIDGATE, late Clerk to the TYLE WORK in PRESTONPANS, is dead; all perſons owing thereto, are deſired to pay their ſeveral debts, once this year, to John Nisbet Merchant, the proprietor of the work, at his houſe in Edinburgh.

Any perſon inclining to take a tack of the work, may have alſo an incloſure contiguous, from which the clay is dug.

N. B. It having been very inconvenient to recover ſmall debts, therefore, no credit will be given under the value of twenty ſhillings ſterling, by receipt from the employer, except to thoſe who have running accounts.

GODFREY THOMAS Writing-maſter, upper-end of the Luckenbooths, entering by the ſtair of Meſſrs Young and Trotter, continues to teach WRITING in all the different and uſual hands, arithmetick, and drawing.

N B. Young ladies and gentlemen, who are learning the FRENCH LANGUAGES, if they chuſe, may be ſpoken with in that tongue, during the courſe of their leſſons.

On FRIDAY next, will be PUBLISHED

CHAPMAN's

UNIVERSAL SCOTS

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1760.

Sold by Widow Chapman, at her houſe in Cleghorn's land, Grain-market; at the printing-houſe in the Parliament-cloſe, where they may be had either bound, ſtitch'd, or in ſheets, where alſo commiſſions from the country will be punctually anſwered; and by J. Aitken, J. Paton, A. Kincaid and J. Bell, J. Traill, G. Hamilton and J. Balfour, W. Sands, W. Millar, G. Crawfurd, W. Gordon, A. Donaldſon, J. Brown, L. Hunter, C. Wright, R. Fleming, Mrs. Yair, W. Gray, J. Wood, W. Peter, E. and J. Robertſons, W. Gibb, Edinburgh; J. Reid, Leith; A. Stalker, J. Gilmour, Meſſrs. Foulis, R. Urie, J. Orr, J. Knox, and D. Hume, Glaſgow; A. Weir, Paiſley; C. Hutcheſon, Greenock; G. Knox, Ayr; J. Melroſe, Kilmarnock; W. Meiry, J. Grierſon, and E. Wilſon Dumfries; A. Thomſon, P. Douglas, and R. Farquhar, Aberdeen; J. Stark, J. More, T. Glaſs, and H. Galbreath, Dundee; D. Higgie, Kirkcaldy; T. Paton and R. Banks, Stirling; R. Moriſon and J. Biſſet, Perth; W. Sharpe and M. Murray in Inverneſs; and by all the other Bookſellers in Scotland.

By order of the ſociety of Clerks to his Majeſtys' Signet,

THE Society of Clerks to his Majeſty's Signet, conſidering it to be their duty, at this time, when his Majeſty's dominions are threatned with a French invaſion, to contribute to the ſervice of the publick, have at their general meeting unanimouſly agreed to give one hundred guineas, as an encouragement to perſons to inliſt themſelves in his Majeſty's Service for the Defence of their country; they do therefore promiſe a reward of ONE GUINEA over and above all other bounties already offered to each able bodied man, who ſhall, betwixt and the firſt day of February next, voluntarily inliſt himſelf in his Majeſty's ſervice in any of the regiments recruiting within the city of Edinburgh, to be paid at the ſignet office, until the ſaid ſum ſhall be exhauſted, upon producing certificates from the proper officer, of their being enliſted and received into the ſervice.

Signet-office, Nov. 26th, 1759.

THat the Creditors to whom there are Debts owing, contracted by the preſent Sir William Moncrieffe of Moncrieffe, Baronet, himſelf, were ſome time ago advertiſed to give in to Charles Dall, Writer in Edinburgh, at the houſe of Charles Guthrie Writer in Bruce's land, Libberton's wynd, particular notes of the debts due to them, That the amount of the whole might be known, and with a view that the ſame might have been paid at Martinmas laſt: But as it is apprehended, that notes of all theſe debts have not yet been lodged, the creditors who have not given ſuch notes, are intreated to do it betwixt and Chriſtmas, that the whole may be paid off againſt Candlemas next at fartheſt upon the creditors aſſigning and delivering up their grounds of debt, and any of the creditors who have already given in theſe notes, are deſired to tranſmit their grounds of debt to their reſpective doer at Edinburgh, to be delivered to the ſaid Charles Dall, that tranſmiſſions thereof may be made out, and how ſoon theſe are ſigned, payment will be made.

This Day is publiſhed,
Price one ſhilling in boards,
AN

ESSAY

On the Conſtruction of

SLEYING TABLES:

OR,

An attempt to illuſtrate geometrically the Fundamental Principle of the ART of WEAVING.

Glaſgow: Printed for R. Urie; ſold by the Bookſellers of Glaſgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen; by James Lyall bookſeller in Montroſe; James More and Patrick Boyd in Dundee; John Biſſet in Perth; Robert Banks in Stirling; Ebenezer Wilſon and Allan M'Lachlan in Dumfries; George Knox in Ayr; James Meuros in Kilmarnock; Alexander Weir in Paiſly; and Charles Hutcheſon in Greenock.

ADORNED with forty-four large Copper-plates, beautifully engraved, a new work to be published in weekly numbers, at six-pence each number,

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A work highly useful and necessary in all publick and private DEVOTIONS:

Together with

An INTERPRETATION of the PSALMS of DAVID.

ALSO,

An account of the feasts and fasts observed in the course of the year, and the lives and sufferings of the holy Apostles, who taught and maintained the Christian doctrine.

The whole calculated for general use, and adorned with many beautiful copper-plates, engraven by the best hands.

By the Reverend GEORGE BROWN, D.D.

"I will pray with the spirit, and with the understanding also." 1 Cor. xiv. 15.

CONDITIONS.

I. That this work be printed on a beautiful new letter, and fine paper.

II. That a number, containing three sheets in quarto and one fine copper-plate, will be published every Saturday, at the price of six-pence.

III. That number I. with a beautiful frontispiece, shall be published the 22d of December next.

IV. That this work shall be completed in forty numbers.

Subscriptions are taken in by WILLIAM GIBB at his shop above the head of Warriston's close, Edinburgh, and by all the other Booksellers in Great Britain

Also, at the shop of William Gibb, is to be had, PROPOSALS for an entire new work, entitled a MILITARY DICTIONARY: to be contained in 80 numbers. The first number to be published at Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 26th December.

Booksellers in the country may be supplied with proposals, giving a full account and plan of the work, by applying to William Gibb as above.

Likewise, the IMPARTIAL REVIEW. No. I. price 6 d. and RIDER's ENGLISH DICTIONARY, in numbers, Price 6 d. each.

Where may be had Numbers I. and II. of Dr. DODDRIDGE's FAMILY EXPOSITOR, Price six pence each.

To be SOLD,

THAT DWELLING HOUSE, consisting of two stories and garrets, with several office-houses, and a garden of an acre of ground, lying at the foot of Leith-walk, as the same is presently possessed by Robert Bull junior.

For particulars, enquire at Patrick Hagart, to be found at the writing-chamber of Mr. John Pringle, Writer to the Signet, who will show the progress of writs, and commune with any person who inclines to purchase.

To be SOLD,

BY publick Roup, in Forrest's coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 10th of December next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The Lands of WHITE CROSS,

Part of the estate of Coldinghamlaw, consisting of 160 acres of arable land or thereby, lying in the parish of Coldingham, and sheriffdom of Berwick. This farm is very improveable, and near the means of improvement, lies within a mile of Eyemouth, and six miles of Berwick, and has privilege in the extensive common of Coldingham. The lands hold of the crown.

The title deeds, rental, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Cockburn, Clerk to the Signet, Edinburgh.

SOld by DAVID HOME Bookseller, at POPE's-HEAD, in the New Exchange, GLASGOW, the following new books, viz.

Hume's history of the Tudors, 2 vols.	Life of E. Clarendon, 3 v.
Robertson's history of Scotland, 2 vols.	Memoirs of Frederick III. King of Prussia
Sully's memoirs, 5 vols.	The way of divine knowledge, by Law.
Hist. of California, 2 vols.	The castle builders, by Stevens.
Hanis history Charles I.	Lee's treatise on captures of war.
Van Egment's travels, 2 v.	Stebbing's sermons.
Ruins of Athens, folio.	Count Tessires letters, 2 v.
Over's ornamental architecture.	Law's serious call.
Complete drawing book	Historical view of Pennsylvania.
Katy Fisher, 2 vols.	Ladies Cookery.
Sophron, or nature's characteristicks, 3 vols.	Smith's discourse on adversity.
Seamen's preservation in shipwreck	Moses unveil'd.
Montesquieu's miscellaneous pieces.	

At the said shop, likewise may be had,

Dr. Nelson's universal bible in weekly numbers at 6d. each. Clark's ditto, ditto in numbers at 6d. each.

Subscriptions taken in for Doddridge's family expositor.

Also, the usual stationary articles, viz.

Writing paper of all kinds, plain and gilt; and paper books of all sorts, rul'd or blank, different kinds of letter cases, pens, wax, wafers, black and red ink, ink powders, &c. &c. at the lowest prices.

DAVID HUME continues his CIRCULATING LIBRARY, consisting of the best authors, in almost every branch of literature, which are given out to be read at the following rates, viz. ten shillings per year, five shillings and six-pence per half year, three shillings per quarter, one shilling and six-pence per month, or one penny per night. Catalogues, with the conditions of reading, at large, to be had at the above shop. Price 2 d.

All new books of any character, will be regularly inserted as they are publish'd Has just now added an appendix to his large catalogue, consisting of more than 200 volumes

N. B. Has lately got from London a neat assortment of Mezzotinto prints, among which are two different prints of the famous Katy Fisher.—Also a neat assortment of new copy books.

THAT on Friday the 21st day of December next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, there is to be sold, by publick roup, at the house of Kippenross, in wholesale or in parcels,

About 140 well grown planted TREES,

consisting of PLANE and ASH, whereof a good many are of a considerable bigness. The conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of James Russel Commissary Clerk of Dumblane, and John Pearson in Woodside of Kippenross, and the Gardener at Kippenross will show the trees to be sold, at any time before the roup.

Nota. Kippenross is only about three miles distance from a Pow below Stirling, on the river Forth, from which the timber can be transported by water, and there is a cart road from Kippenross to that Pow.

TO BE SOLD,

BY judicial roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, for the time, upon the 13th of December next to come, the LANDS of

OVER and NETHER POLMONTH,

and KERSIEBANK, lying in the Parish of Polmonth and shire of Stirling, in whole or in parcels, as purchasers shall offer. The lands are holden feu of the family of Hamilton, and after deduction of feu duties, stipends, and school fees, pay of yearly free rent 1816 l. 3 s. 11 d. Scots money; and the price put thereon by the Lords of Council and Session, and at which the same are to be exposed is 36496 l. 7 d. Scots money. The articles and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Mr. Robert Leith, one of the Depute clerks of Session; and whoever inclines to purchase, may for further particulars at any time before the roup, enquire of Mr. Shaw, at the house of Kersiebank, or George Dennston Surgeon in Falkirk.

EDINBURGH SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given to all who intend to compete for the præmiums proposed to be given by the Edinburgh Society for the year 1759.

1mo, That all the articles to contend for the above premiums (or samples of such as are very bulky) with the certificates and declarations necessary, must be delivered to the house-keeper of the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, who has instructions to receive the same, before the first Monday of December next, being the 3d day of that month.

2do, Every paper, and every parcel of goods must have its name or title marked on the back of it, with a motto or inscription, and within the packet some lines sealed up,—the producing a copy whereof in the same hand-writing, shall be a proof of the property, when the premiums are to be distributed and the goods restored.——And competitors are desired to comply strictly with the above rule, as every person will be excluded from the competition, who shall neglect to lodge mottos, and lines sealed up,——or shall discover their names in the mottos or lines.

Lists of the premiums, proposed by the Society, for the year 1759, are to be had, gratis, at the shop of Messrs. Hamilton and Balfour Booksellers in Edinburgh.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon the 5th of December next, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of GLENQUOY,

lying in the parish of Glendovan and shire of Perth, holding feu of his Grace the Duke of Athol. The free proven rent of them, after all deductions, is 582 l. 10 s. Scots money; and the price set thereon by the Lords, is 13,348 l. 2 s. Scots.

The articles of roup, and progress, are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Rois, depute clerk of Session, or William Taylor writer in Edinburgh, at his house in Craig's close.

TO be LET for a term of years, upon the 10th day of January next, by publick roup, within John's Coffeehouse at Edinburgh,

The COAL and SALT WORKS,

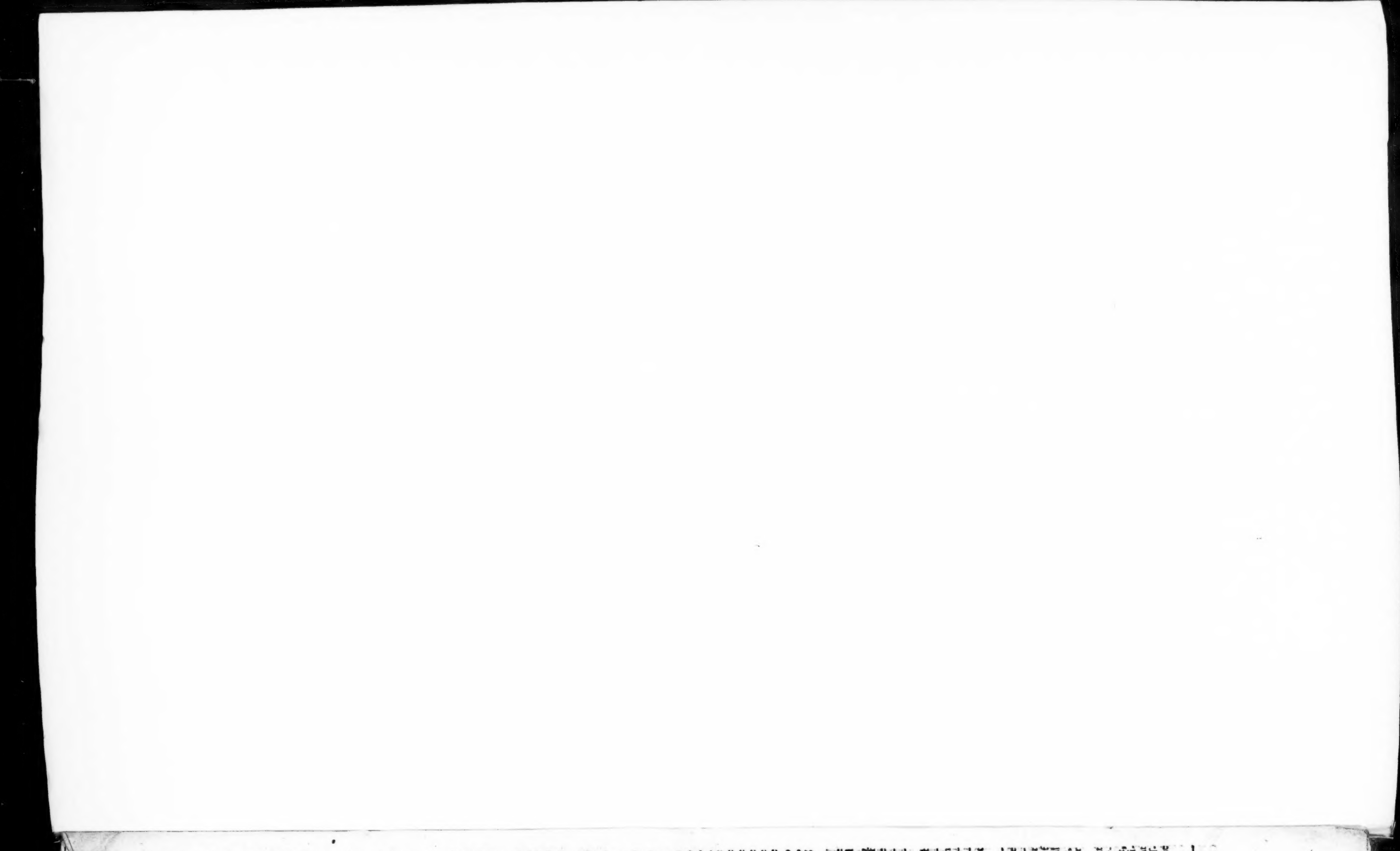
belonging to his Grace the DUKE of HAMILTON, at Borrowstownness, in the county of Linlithgow. The entry of the Lessees to be at Candlemas 1760.

There are eleven different seams of workable coal, from nine foot to thirty inches thick. The coal are of a very good quality, have answered at the London and foreign markets, and along the whole eastern coast of Scotland, which together with the country sale afford to these works, a demand for the produce of a hundred coal-hewers, and upwards, fifty of whom, and about seventy coal-bearers, being natives of the coalliery, will be set along with the said works.

All these coals, either are or may be drained by two fire engines, presently standing upon the ground, to the deepness of betwixt thirty-five and forty fathoms below the level of high water mark, besides the certain prospects of a very large field of six seams of the same coal, to be drained by a free level, which is now run about eight hundred fathoms, and is at present within one hundred fathoms of these coals.

For the better disposing of the culm or smallest size of the coal, there are already built, and in very good going condition, fifteen salt pans, with salt cellars bucket, ponds, and every other conveniency fit for a very great salt-work. There are about thirty native salters who will likewise be set along with the works

These coal and salt-works are most commodiously situated upon the shore and beech of the Firth of Forth, about twelve miles west from Edinburgh, and within 500 yards of an excellent harbour at Borrowstownness, which will admit of ships of about 300 tons burden, where all the coal and salt may be shipped free of custom, shore-dues, anchorage, and other burdens exigeable at other ports in Scotland, upon such commodities.

The works will be shown by John Burrel present Overseer of the coal and salt works at Borrowstownness, and the articles and conditions of the set, are to be seen in the hands of Andrew Stuart Writer to the Signet at Edinburgh, who will treat with such as incline to take a lease of the premisses, by private agreement, before the day of the roup.

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